
Fault clearing

Fault clearing procedures are shown in the flowchart in [Figure 2](#). The steps in the flowchart are designed to isolate the fault with the use of LD 33 and LD 62 and then to replace the defective apparatus.

Precautions

Circuit cards in an RPE network loop should not be changed without disabling the loop according to the following procedure:

- Enter LD 33 (RPD).
- Issue the DISL L command. See the *X11 input/output guide* (553-3001-400) for more detail.
- Change the circuit card.
- Issue the ENLL L command.

If a card has been changed while the loop was enabled, the loop should be reenabled in two steps:

- Disable the loop (DISL L).
- Enable the loop (ENLL L).

Other precautions are listed in *Circuit card installation and testing* (553-3001-211) and should be followed while replacing the faulty apparatus.

Option switches

See *Circuit card installation and testing* (553-3001-211) for the option switch settings on the QPC62 and QPC99 circuit cards. When replacing these cards, you must also set the option switches on the replacement card accordingly.

Figure 2
RPE fault-clearing procedures (Part 1 of 6)

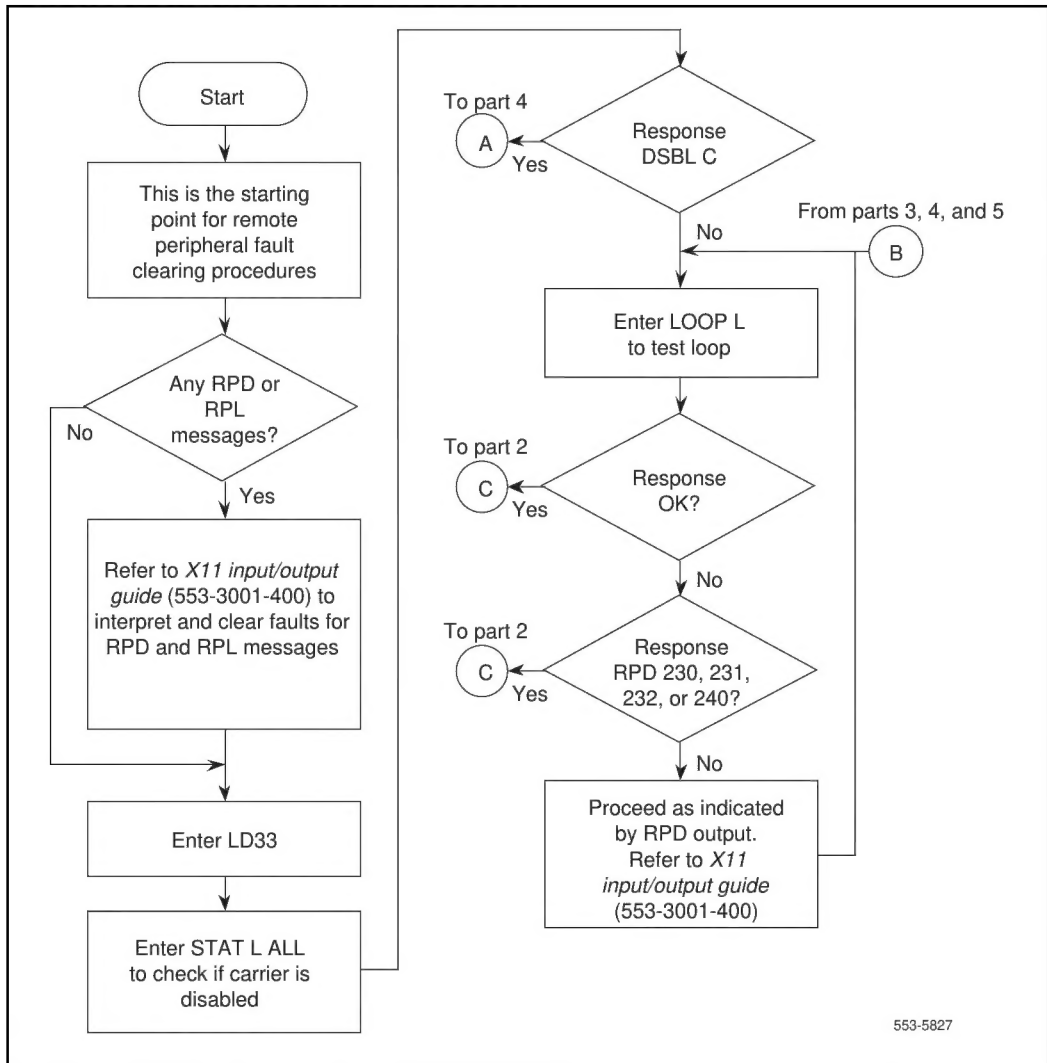


Figure 2
RPE fault-clearing procedures (Part 2 of 6)

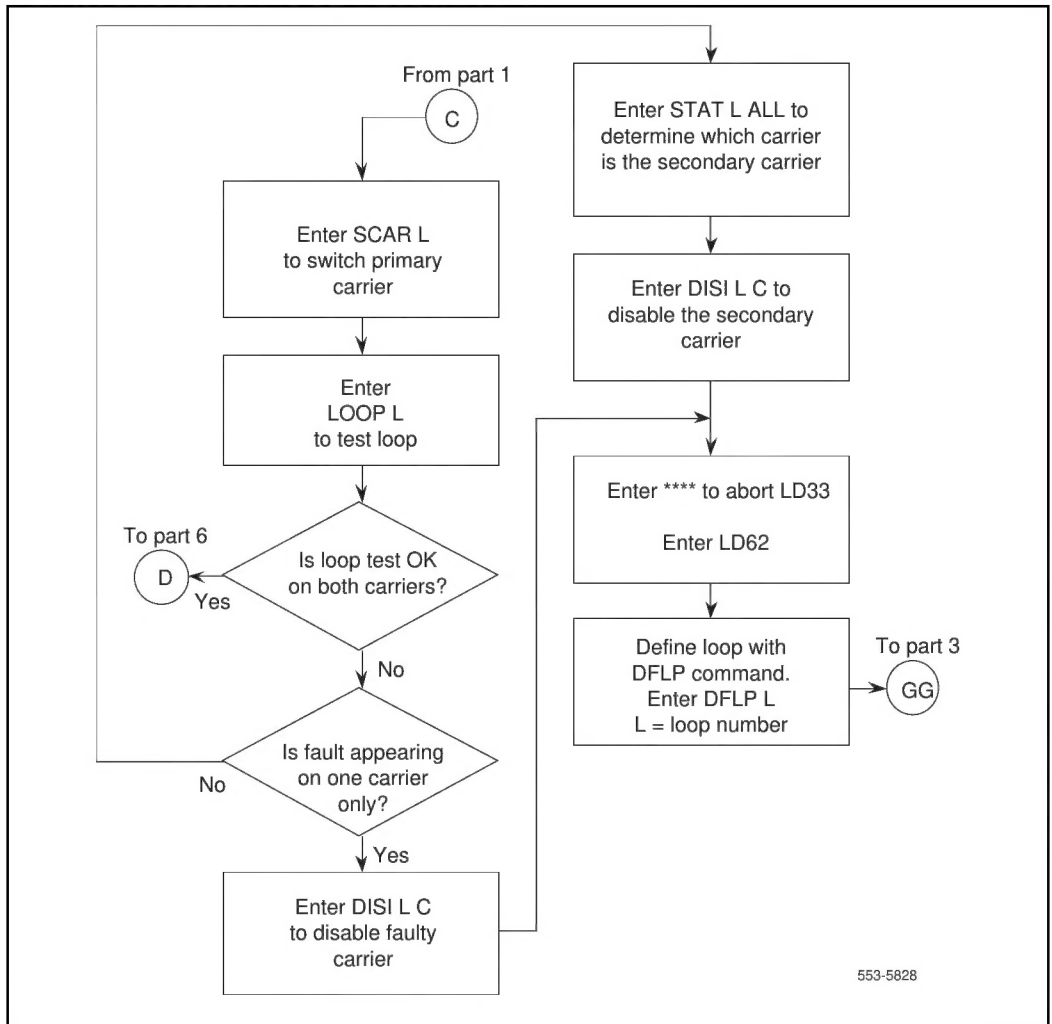


Figure 2
RPE fault-clearing procedures (Part 3 of 6)

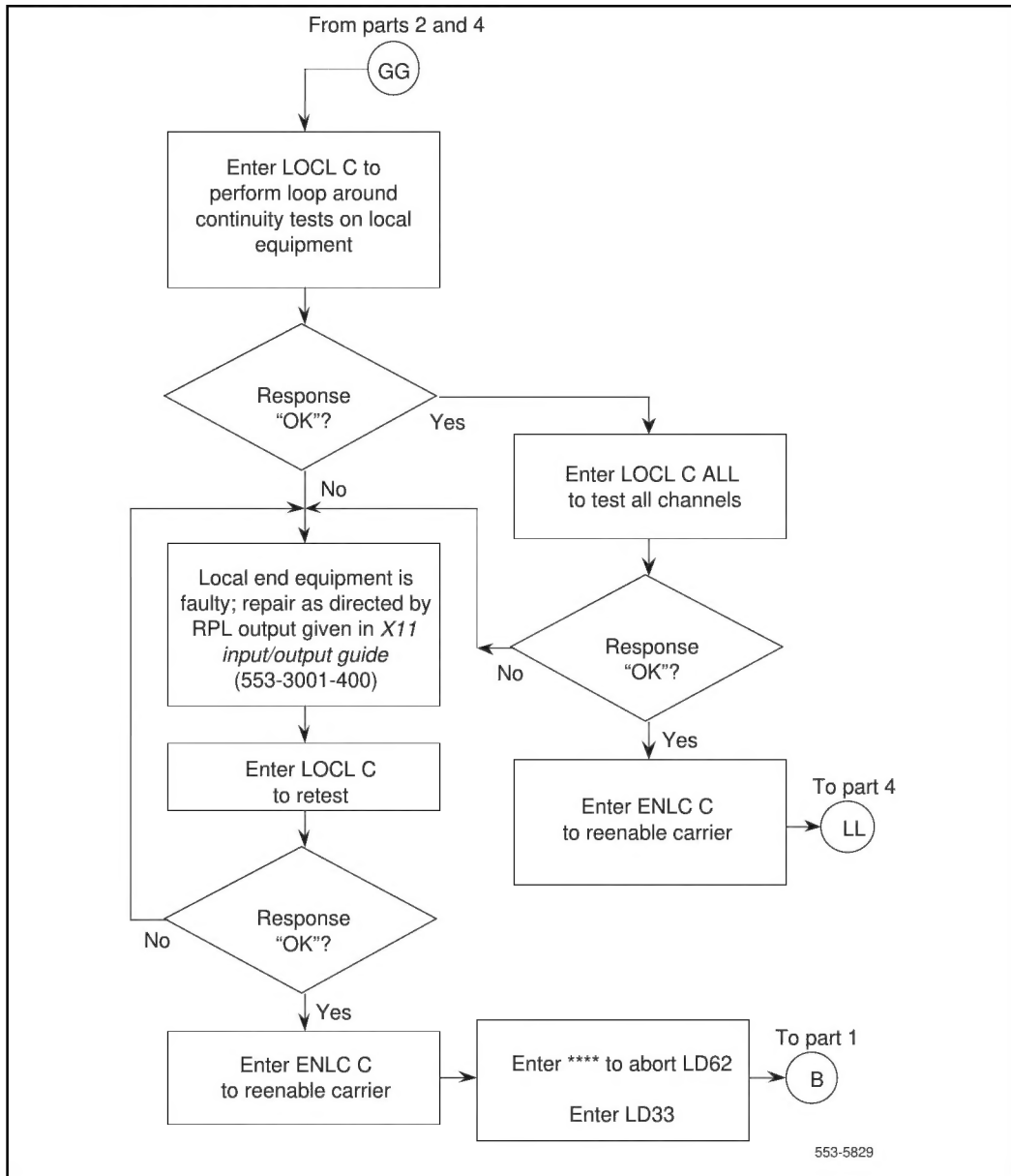


Figure 2
RPE fault-clearing procedures (Part 4 of 6)

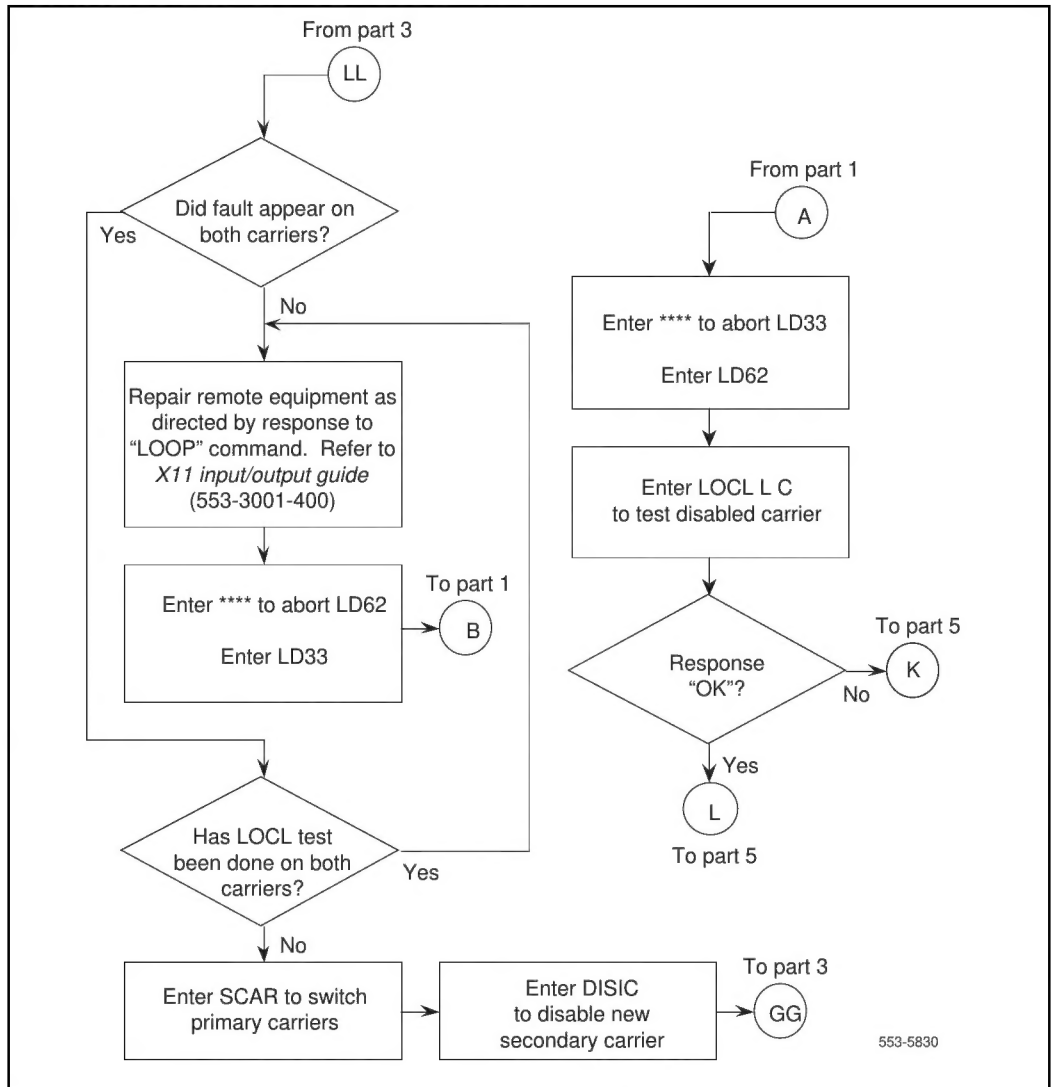


Figure 2
RPE fault-clearing procedures (Part 5 of 6)

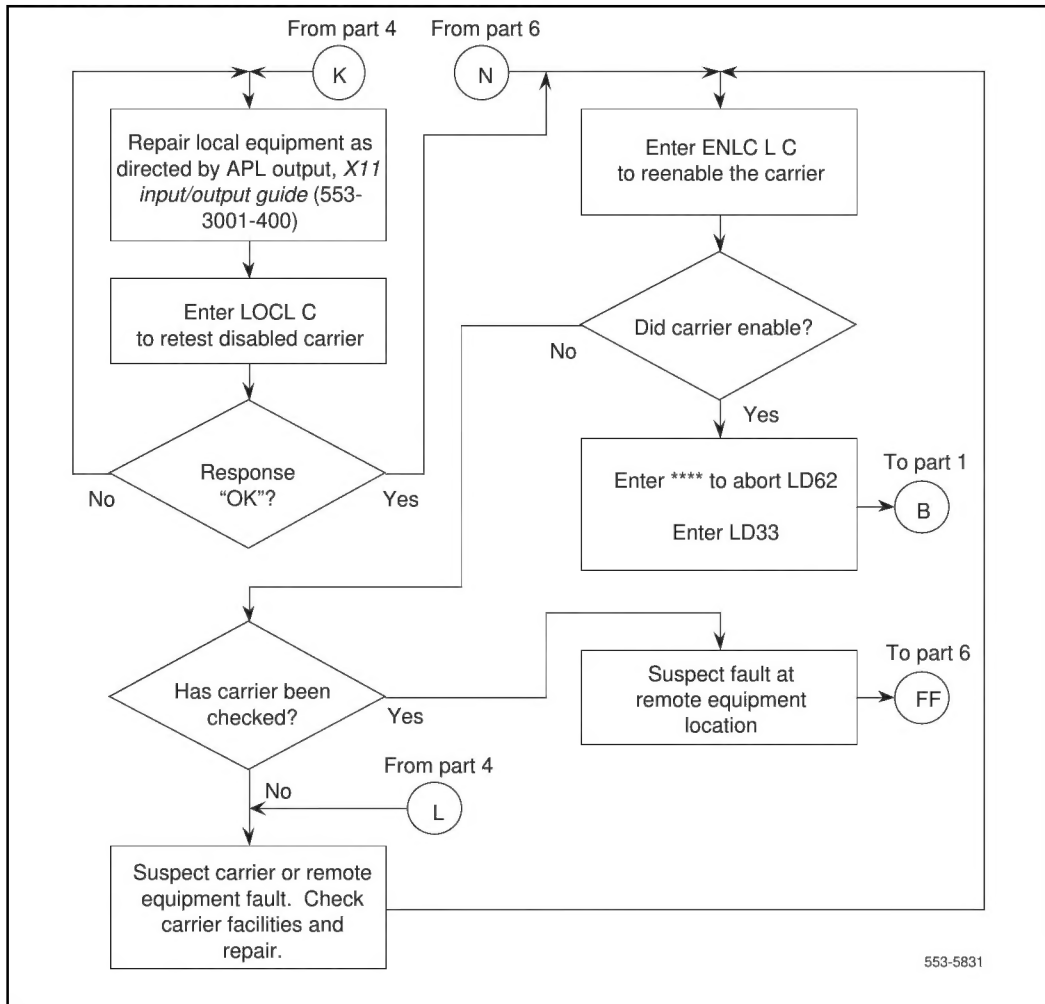
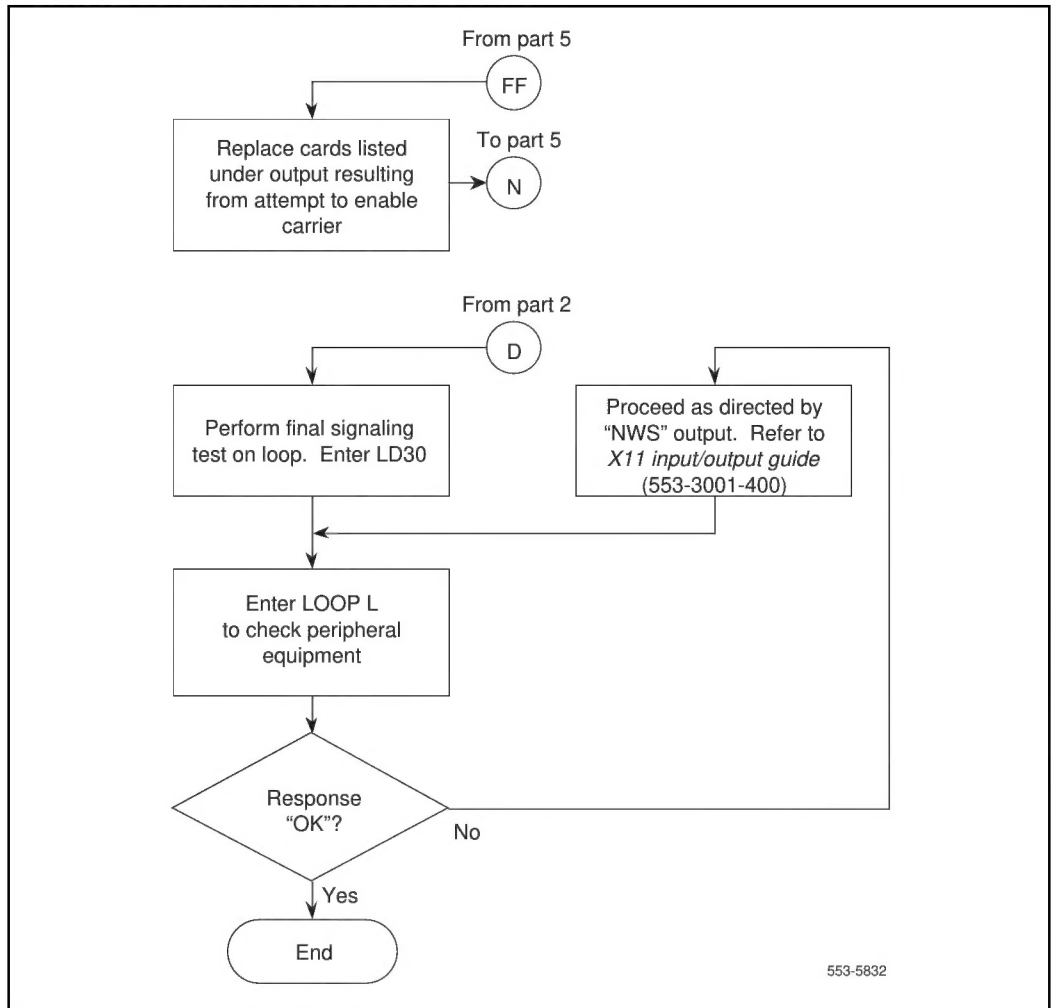


Figure 2
RPE fault-clearing procedures (Part 6 of 6)



Power

Carrier shelves are powered by a QBL14 power distribution box. See *Remote Peripheral Equipment description, installation, and testing* (553-2601-200) for connections and wiring. If the power fault lies elsewhere, refer to the fault-clearing procedures for the system.

Faceplate layout

Figure 3 depicts the faceplates of circuit cards located on the local and remote carrier shelves. **Table 1** gives the functions of the switches and the meanings of the LEDs on each faceplate.

Disabling loop for testing

An RPE loop uses two carrier links. If a fault can be isolated to one carrier link, the suspected link should be disabled. In this case, the traffic handled by a single link is 360 ccs. Fault clearing can then be done with unnoticeable effects for the end user. If a spare compatible carrier link is available, it can be switched into the system until the fault is cleared.

Figure 3
Carrier shelf circuit card faceplates

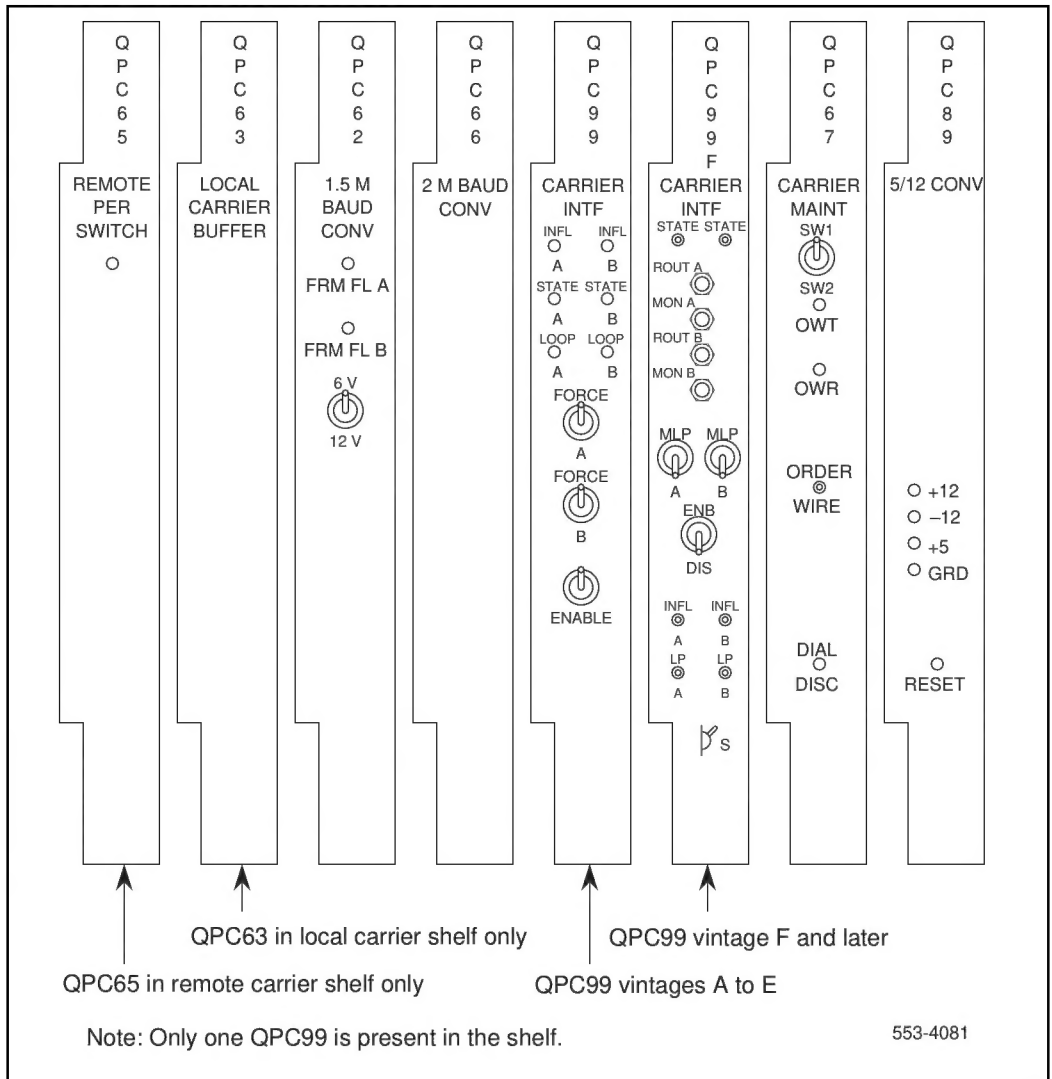


Table 1
Circuit card LEDs

Circuit card								Comments
QPC62		QPC99						
LED designation								
FRM FL A	FRM FL B	INFL A	INFL B	STATE A	STATE B	LPA	LPB	
Status of LED				● = Lit ○ = Extinguished				
○	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	System is normal and operating on STATE A. If unable to switch to STATE B, the outgoing Carrier 0 has failed.
○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○	System is normal and operating on STATE B. If unable to switch to STATE A, the outgoing Carrier 1 has failed.
●	○	●	○	○	●	○	○	Incoming Carrier 1 has failed.
○	●	○	●	●	○	○	○	Incoming Carrier 0 has failed.
●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	Both incoming carriers have failed.
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	Both incoming carriers have failed.
●	○	●	○	○	●	●	○	Carrier looping test in progress on Carrier 1.
○	●	○	●	●	○	○	●	Carrier looping test in progress on Carrier 0.
○	○	●	●	○	○	○	○	Loop is manually disabled; disable switch in disable position.